BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1816. [NUMBER 1219.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to public them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly pecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſsion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſsociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Saturday the Sixth day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factory ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alſo to enquire hear and determine in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Foregeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden, a Seſsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Miſdemeanors, and other Crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. —Dated this 20th day of December, 1815.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN, SHERIFF.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

AJOOBHOY Purboodass, Ragabhoy Walabhoy and *Ajoobhoy Kessondass* Revenue Officers of the Government, having been convicted of having entered into and countenanced with others an illigal combination at the Cusbah of Neviad under the Collectorship of Kaira, to ſubvert and render null and void certain provisions contained in Regulation II, 1814, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to diſmiſs the ſaid *Ajoobhoy Purbhoodass, Ragabhoy Walabhoy* and *Ajoobhoy Kessondass* from the Service of the Honorable Company, and to declare them incapable of Serving the Honorable Company hereafter in any capacity whatever.

Published by Order of
The Right Honorable
The Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3D JANUARY 1816.

શરકારી•જાહેર•ખબર•થાએ
છે•અજુલાજ•પરતુદાશ•તથા•રાધા
જાજ•વાલાજાજ•તથા•અજુલાજ•કીશં
નદાશ•શરકારી•અમીનો•કશજેનરીઆ

કરવે•શ્રી•ખેડાનાં•કલેકટરીનાં•તાબુકામાં
છે•તેમધે•બીજા•લોક•શાથે•મલીને•શર
કારી•કામેદો ૨ શંને ૧૮૧૪ નોછે•તેમ
ધેનાં•કેટલાક•કર્મ•બરાબ•તથા•રદ•ત
થા•બાતલ•કરાવા•શાકુ•નાલાયેક•મન
શુબો•કરીને•કીમાયેત•રાખી•માંકે•શર
કી•ગમાછે•તે•શાકુ•અજુલાજ•મરતુદા
શ•તથા•રાધાલાજ•વાલાલાજ•તથા•અ
જુલાજ•કીશંનદાશને•રેટ•કંનરાબલ•ગા
વરનર•કોશલ•એ•૨૨કારનાં•ચાકરીમાં
થી•દુર•કરીને•કુકમ•કીધોછેજે•એકુણે•
એ•આગલ•શરકારનાં•કરએક•ચાકરી
માં•રાખવા•નકી—તા• ૩ જાંનીવારી•
શંને ૧૮૧૬ માંગરેજ *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. in the Office of Country Correſpondence.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will receive tenders on the 17th Inſtant, for the ſupply of Ten thouſand (10,000) Bale Laſhings of the length of ſeventeen and a half fathoms and in weight ten pounds. It will be lawful for the ſaid Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to refuſe or reject any part or parcel of the ſaid Bale Laſhings which may not be found ſound or good or fit for ſervice, that is to ſay, the Laſhings are to carry without breaking a weight of 12 Cwt. and to be properly ſtretched by the Contractor previouſly to delivery, the tender to ſpecify the price for each laſhing, and the whole to be delivered into the Honorable Company's Warehouſe at Bombay, on or before the 31ſt of May next.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
R. TORIN,
Warehouſe-keeper & Commercial Accountant.

BOMBAY,
Warehouſe & Commercial Accountant's Office,
5th January 1816.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND MAY BE HAD GRATIS,
At the Veſtry of the
BOMBAY CHURCH,
And at this Office,
A SHORT TRACT
ON
CONFIRMATION,
FOR THE USE
OF
THOSE WHO ARE TO BE CONFIRMED.

BOMBAY COURIER OFFICE,
4th January 1816.

SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
The Education
OF THE
POOR.

THE Annual Meeting of the Subſcribers will be held in the Veſtry on MONDAY, the 15th Inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of receiving the Annual report, electing the new Directors, and tranſacting ſuch general buſineſs as may then appear neceſſary.

The Subſcribers are requeſted to come prepared with a liſt of eight Gentlemen to be then elected Directors in the room of the following:—

Mr. REMINGTON and Col. WILSON *returned to England,*
Mr. WEDDERBURN,
Mr. TORIN,
Dr. TAYLOR
Mr. O. WOODHOUSE,
Col. GRIFFITH,
Mr. PELLY.
Who retire by rotation.

The Annual Sermon for the benefit of the Inſtitution will be preached by the Archdeacon on Sunday morning the 14th Inſtant, after which a collection will be made at the Church-doors.

GEO. BARNES,
CHAIRMAN.
Bombay, January 1ſt. 1816.

Literary Society's Library.

ALL perſons having any Books belonging to the Literary Society of Bombay, are requeſted to return them to the Library, on or before the 1ſt day of January next, the annual inſpection of the Books being to commence on that day.

W. A. MORGAN,
Secretary.
LITERARY SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
27th December 1815.

TO BE DISPOSED OF:
BY
Private Contract.
THE SCHOONER
BROTHERS,
CAPTAIN CHICK.

THE Brother is a very compleat Veſſel, was built at Coringa, in 1814, entirely of Teak, is copper faſtened and copperſed to the bends, ſails uncommonly faſt, carries a good Cargo, and is well adapted for the Eaſtern, or any other Trade where expedition is eſſential.

She is now under an engagement, to proceed on Freight to the Iſle of France, of which the Purchaſer will have the benefit.

A Liſt of Stores may be ſeen and further particulars known on application at the Office of Meſſrs. JOHN LECKIE, and Co.

Bombay, 29th December 1815.

ERRATA.

IN our paper of the 23d of December laſt, the following Errors as to dates, occurred in the Advertiſement relative to the Honorable Company's General Sales.

The Articles mentioned for Sale on the *31ſt of January* will be ſold on the *25th of January.*

Thoſe mentioned for ſale on the 1ſt of February will be ſold on the 26th January.

Ditto 2d of March on the 27th January.
Ditto 4th Ditto on the 29th Ditto.
Ditto 5th Ditto on the 30th Ditto.

Cutlery on the 31ſt of January.

General Stores on the 1ſt of February.

જુલ•ચુક

તારીખ ૨૩ બી•દીજંબરના•નીચુશ•
પેપર•મધે•તેથે•લખેલી•જુલ•પરીછેબા
બત•એજે•શરકારનાં•માલનાં•લીલંકુ•
બાબે *

જે•રકમ•કે•તા• ૩૧ બી•જાંનીવારી
ને•દીને•વેચવાને•છાપીછે•તે•તા• ૨૫ બી
જાંનીવારીએ•વેચાશે *

જે•જંનશો•કે•તા• ૧ કેબરવારીને•દી
ને•વેચવાને•છાપીછે•તે•તા• ૨૬ બી•જાં
નીવારીને•દીને•વેચાશે *

જે•તા• ૨ મારચે•લખેલીછે•તે•તા•
૨૭ બી•જાંનીવારીએ•વેચાશે *

જે•તા• ૪ મારચે•લખીછે•તે•તા• ૨૯
બી•જાંનીવારીએ•વેચાશે *

જે•તા• ૫ બી•મારચે•લખીછે•તે•તા•
૩૦ બી•જાંનીવારીએ•વેચાશે *

કટલેરી•તા• ૩૧ બી•જાંનીવારીએ•વે
ચાશે•ને•બીજો•શરવે•શાંબાંન•તા• ૧ કે
બરવારીએ•વેચાશે *

ચીન

તાગીચ 23 ડીસેંબર્‌ચે ઘગ
તષચઘગતીણીનણીન્યાચે ચેઘ
ચીઘતક્યાણીર્‌કેઘચ ચીઉઘછે
ત્યાતેનકેચીચીઘમઘઉઘછે છેણે
પ્રમજે

મેણીઘતાગીચ ૩૧ ક્યાનીપ
ગીઘણીગ્રેઘમ્પુઘઉણીઘઘછે તો
૨૬ ક્યાનીપગીઘણીગ્રેઘ

મેણીઘ તાગીચ ૧ ગ્રેબ્રીપગી
ઘણીગ્રેઘમ્પુઘઉણીઘઘછેતો ૨૬
ક્યાનીપગીઘણીગ્રેઘ

પ્રીતા તારીખ 2 માર્ચ મણી
ન્યાચી 27 ફ્યાનીપગીષપીસેષ
પ્રીતા તારીખ ૪ માર્ચતો 2૯
ફ્યાનીપગીષ
પ્રીતા તારીખ ૬ માર્ચ તો
૩૦ ફ્યાનીપગીષ
પ્રગષ્ઠમીન્પપષેખીગીપ્રેષ પગેર
પ્રપાયાચેગપ્રનતારીખ ૩૧ ફ્યા
નીપગીષપીસેષ
પંનપ્રષઈસીન તારીખ ૧ પ્રે
ઘ્રીપગીષપીસેષ

ADVERTISEMENT.

BOOK-BINDING.

BOOKS will be Neatly and Expeditiously Bound, Gilt, and Lettered by TEMOOLJEE EDULJEE at his Shop in Bakehouse Lane.

Bombay, 6th January 1816.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
On MONDAY the 15 day of January Inst.
AT 3 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON,

AN OART called *Coomberwady* with its appertenances situated at Mahim at a place called *Khed* or *Coombarwaddah* and close to the Oart of one Sowba Kerrojee (of two wheels more or less) by order of the undersigned Administrator, the property of the late Macoondjee Damotherjee Deceased.

CONDITION.

The purchaser to pay the value of the said Oart after the due execution of the Deed of Sale for the same by the Vendor to him.

KESSOW DAMODER,
Administrator.

Bombay, 4th January 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bale of DAMAGED RAW SILK belonging to MOOLJEE NANDLALL lately imported by the Ship *Pembroke* will be sold at Public Auction on Monday next the 8th Instant, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon at the Bombay Custom House.

Bombay, 6th January 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large DWELLING HOUSE situated within the Town Walls of Bombay in the Bazar Gate-street, on the Honorable Company's Ground, covered with Tiles and built with Chunam Walls of four Lofts belonging to Dyaram Pettamber, Vullubram Pettamber, Gullalbhoy widow of the late Pettamber Gubber deceased and Dhuncooverboy widow of the late Gubber Rugella, deceased, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants has been purchased by Vussonjee Jewroz also of the same place for Rupees (5251). If any person or persons have any claim or demand on the said House they are hereby apprised of the said sale and are requested to make the same known to Jewraz Balloo the father of the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise no claim or demand will be attended to.

Bombay, 5th January 1816.

જાહેર ખબર
ખબર કાંથી આપી એયછે
ગેહેર એક મોટુ રેહેવાનુ શ્રી ફોટ મ
ધે બજારનાં મોકેલામો શરકારની જ
મીન કુપર બાંધેલુ હેનુ છાપકુ નલી આ
નુછે તથા ચુનાની દેવારછે માર ચારનુછે
એકોહેર દમારામ પીતાંમબર તથા વ
લબરામ પીતાંમબર તથા ગોલાબાઇ અ
રનાર પીતાંમબર ગાબર નીં ઘરીઆંણી
તથા ધનકુવર બાઇ મરનાર ગાબર રંગી
લાની ઘરીઆંણી એ શરવે ફીધુ શ્રી ચુ
બાઇનાં રેવા શીઆછે એ ગેહેર વશનજી
જીવરાજે વેચાનુ લીધુછે રુપીઆ ૫૨૫૧
તે અગર ફોઇ લોકોનો દાવો હોઆ એ
કેહ્યુ તે ગેહેર કુપર કોએ તે લોકોને જા
હેર કરેય એ વેચાણ બાબે જે જેહેનુ
કાંઇ દાવો કોએ તે ઘણી જીવરાજ બા
ચુ એ ખરીદારનો બાપછે તેહેને જાહેર
કરે આજની તારીખથી દીન ચઉદની
મુદતમો નકીતો તે ઘણીનુ કાંઇ શાલ
લશે નકી *

તા ૫ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૧૬

A CARD.

THURSDAY the 18th Instant, being the aniversary of Her Majesty's Birth day, there will be a Ball and Supper at Parell House to which the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, Military and Marine Services are invited.

D. HOGARTH,
Aid-de-camp.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
6TH JANUARY 1816.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the Letter of "A TWENTY THREE YEARS SUBSCRIBER," and although, we entirely agree with him in the principles which he lays down as to Military Promotion, and in most of the remarks with which he has favored us, we do not conceive they are of a nature to allow us to make them public.

We have also to return our thanks to "A LAYMAN" for his just and spirited Letter: the evil he complains of is, we have reason to believe, very generally acknowledged in this Settlement, and we should have felt it our duty to have given publicity to his observations, did we not know that the subject of his Letter had been seriously contemplated by those who are best able to apply a remedy, and that it is even now under consideration.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH DECEMBER 1815.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

LIEUTENANT W. NASH, of the 2d Batt. 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign his appointment of adjutant of that Battalion and is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

2d Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant J. J. Barton, to be adjutant vice Nash resigned,—Date of Appointment 30th December 1815.

Bombay Castle, 2d January 1816.

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

Commissary of Stores Department
POONAH SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Serjeant Major G. Ball, to be Conductor,—Date of Appointment 3d November 1815.

Thomas Hannah, to be Sub Conductor,—do. do- do

Bombay Castle 4th January 1816.

Lieutenant Henry Erskine Fullarton, of the 3d Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, Serving with the Poonah Subsidiary Force, is allowed a furlough to Fort Saint George for four Months on his private Concerns.

Lieutenant Charles Parr, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate for a period of six Months, from the date of his Embarkation.

Major Charles Haynes, of his Majesty's 47th Regiment is appointed Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, in the room of Capt. Charles Forbes, and Lieutenant Francis Haworth of his Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons is appointed Aid de Camp, from the 1st Instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1816.

The Aurora, from the Gulph, is still due, and the country Ships which we have long expected from Europe, have not yet arrived; we are therefore unable to communicate any later European News, than that brought by the Mercury.

The extracts, however, which we are enabled to give of some ate and interesting debates in the House of Commons, and the accounts from the Calcutta Papers of the Entertainment to the Countess of London, previous to her departue for Europe, will we hope, afford some amusement to our Readers.

We understand, it is in contemplation to despatch the Honble Company's Ships Apollo, and Pulteney, as soon as possible, and that it is not improbable they will sail some time before the Carmarthen and David Scott.

The Session of Over and Terminer and General Goal delivery, for this Island will commence, this day, before the Honorable the Recorder and the Mayor and Aldermen. There are several cases to be tried, but we believe most of them for ordinary offences; should any trial occur during the Sessions of sufficient interest to be made public, we shall endeavour to obtain a faithful report of it

ARRIVALS.—Cornet Bullock L. C.
Lieut. Moore, E. R.
Lieut. Col. Robt. Scott, 9th Regiment, M. N. I.
Lieut. Col. J. Smith, 2d Bt. 6th Regt.
Brevet Major Lean 3d Ceylon, Regt.
Lieut. W. Henderson, B. E. Regt.
DEPARTURE.—Captain Morrison.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—2d instant, the H. C. Ship Apollo, Capt. C. B. Tarbutt, from Calcutta.

Ditto the H. C. Extra Ship Sir Wm. Pulteney Capt. T. Dawney, from Calcutta.

4th Di to Ship Darria Beggy, Capt. P. Wilson from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

T. Barton, Esq.—Major Lenna,—Lieut. Henderson,—and Capt. Mackintosh.

SAILED.—for Mocha, on board of the Brig Edroosy D. C. Ramsay, Esq. a Senior Civil Servant on thi Establishment, 4th Jan. 1816.

BOMBAY

MARRIAGE.—On Monday, the 1st instant, by the Reverend N. Wade, James Henry Crawford Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Helen K. Hayes, second daughter of Commodore John Hayes, Master Attendant at Fort William.

BIRTHS.—December 31st, the Lady of H. Stewart Esq. Naval Master Attendant, of a Son.

At Hunsley Lodge—Byculah, on the 3d Instant, Mrs. Christie, of a Son.

At BROACH.—On Christmas day, the Lady of Captain Monier Williams, of a Son.

DEATH.—On Wednesday last, George Fitzwilliam Chamier Esq. of the Civil Service, on this Establishment, aged 23 years, During an excursion on the Island of Salsette, he was attacked by a Jungle fever, which resisted all professional Skill, and which terminated in the fatal result, now so sincerely deplored by his afflicted family and friends.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.—On Saturday last, the 2d instant, John Sherman, Esq. aged 53 years.

On the 24th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Hallett, who had that day joined the Endymion, and was proceeding to Europe as an Officer on board that vessel, unfortunately fell overboard during the night, and was drowned.

On Wednesday morning, the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Loza Chattoor, aged seventy years, much regretted by her friends and acquaintances.

CEYLON.

DEATH.—At Galle, on the 21st November, J. J. D. D'Essandau, Esq. aged 55 years 9 months and 15 days.

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER 13, 1815.

Sunday last, the Madras Chapel was opened for the first time, since it has undergone the necessary repairs—when a most excellent discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Venerable the Archdeacon.

The Gentlemen of the Profession of the Law, have issued Cards of Invitation for the 30th instant, to a public Dinner at the Pantheon,—as a mark of their esteem and respect to the Honorable Mr. Justice Macnaghten, prior to his embarkation for Calcutta.

The glorious and immortal Victory of Waterloo, is about to be celebrated at this Presidency with a splendor and munificence worthy the unparalleled occasion—The public are to meet at the Exchange on Tuesday next, when a Committee will, most probably, be appointed to carry the unanimous wishes of the Settlement into effect—On so great and national an occasion, we cannot but highly applaud the suggestion which caused this public mark of universal feeling to come before the Inhabitants through the prescribed and regular Channel.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta, we understand, will make but a short stay at this Presidency, probably, not exceeding three Weeks, when his Lordship will proceed to Bombay.

The Official Notification to the Clergy of his Lordship's Visitation has been published by the regular authority.

The Hon'ble Company's Ships Rose and Streatham are expected to leave this Port about the 6th proximo, and will proceed to Ceylon, for the purpose of completing their Cargo, with Spices, from that Island.

Letters from Trincomallie of the 3d Current mention, that His Majesty's Ship Wellesley, Captain Bailey, was expected to sail on that Evening for England.

A small French Brig, prize to His Majesty's ship Salsette, Captain Bowen, had arrived at that Port—this Vessel, we believe, was the Corvette sent out by the Rebel Government of France, to announce the return of the Exile of Elba, and which the loyal Government of Bourbon gave in charge to His Majesty's Squadron.

We are extremely happy to observe by the Mauritius Papers, that another French Vessel, has been condemned for having been engaged in the Slave Trade.—The Circumstance, of 50 Tons burthen was advertised to be sold, under a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court, on the 27th ultimo.

These papers likewise contain an Advertisement for freight to Bombay of 1065 Bags of Cotton Seed of 10 lbs. each, purchased on account of the Bombay Government.

The latest Intelligence from England received at the Mauritius, is a paper of the 29th of July, in which mention is made of the arrival of His Majesty's Ship Belleroph on, Captain Maitland at Plymouth, with the late Usurper of the French Throne and his followers on board.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier,

SIR,

When you have nothing more interesting to fill the Columns of your valuable Paper, you will oblige a Constant Reader by inserting the following account of the Seroor Races.

MONDAY, 18th DECEMBER 1815.

A Cup value 100 ℒ given by the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, for all Arab Horses carrying 9 Stone: Heats 2 Miles.

Mr. Pierce's	G. A. H. Blucher	1 1
Mr. Mylnes	G. A. H. Yahoo	2 2
Mr. John Sheriff's	B. A. H. Whither	3 drawn.
Mr. Bond's	G. A. H. True Blue	Slipt his Girths at starting and thrown Rider & distanced.
Mr. Sutherland's	B. A. H. Star.	

1st Heat: Whisher took the lead for about 1¼ mile then Blucher was let out and won with apparent ease.

2d Heat: in hand for the first Mile: Yahoo heading after which Blucher went a head and won easy. Yahoo had only received four or five days training.

Time of running { 1st HEAT 4 25. 2d do. 4 44.

Same day. A Plate for Maiden Colts 500 Rs. from the Fund, free for all weight for age, Byculla Standard, I Miles.

Years,		
3	Mr. Campbell's G. A. C. Meadalbane	Bolted
4	Mr. Anderson's G. A. C. Warwick	1. 2. 1.
4	Mr. Bond's B. A. Young Nick	2. 1. 2.
3	Mr. Glascotts G. A. C. Danon	3. Bolted & dis

1st Heat: won easy by Warwick, who was several lengths a head, the Rider notwithstanding whipped from the distance post.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

2d Heat: a most interesting Race, between Warwick and young Nick—Neck and Neck all round and won only by a head Warwick evidently lost from bad management in the Jockey.

3d Heat: Equally will contested as the 2d Warwick's Rider being changed he won by about a Neck.

Time of running 1st Heat: 3 25. the two last Heats were so interesting that the time was lost: the first Mile of the 2d Heat was run in 2m. 11s.

2D DAY, WEDNESDAY.

The Seroor Plate of 750 Rs. from the Fund free for all Horses, weight for age. Heats 2 Miles.

Years,		1st Heat		2d Heat.	
6	Mr. Pierce's G. A. H. Blucher	9	3	2	2
4	Mr. Mayne's B. A. H. Traveller	8	3	1	1
5	Mr. Bond's G. A. H. True Blue	8	12	3	drawn.

1st Heat Blucher the favorite at starting, Traveller however took the lead and won with apparent ease, Blucher at two lengths in the rear,

2d Heat Much the same as the former.

Time of running 1st Heat 4 22
2d do. 4 22

Same Day. A Give and Take of 600 Rs. from the Fund, free for all Horses—Heats 2 Miles.

		s.	lbs.	z.		
Mr. Hollis's	G. A. H. Puncheon	8	1	12	2	4
Mr. J. Sherriff's	B. A. H. Blucher	8	13	3	1	1
Mr. Jas. Sherriff's	C A. H. Comet	8	3	8	5	2
Mr. Spiller's	G. A. H. Trumpator	9		3	3	
Mr. Hughes's	B. A. H. Mahe Sport	—did not start.				

Both Heats won by Blucher—Comet not half trained and Trumpator lame 1st Heat 4 31
2d do. 4 34

3D DAY, FRIDAY.

A Sweepstakes of 50 Rs. each with 450 Rs. from the Fund, free for all Horses, carrying 9. 7. Heats 2 Miles.

Mr. Hancock's	Yahoo	1	1
Mr. Sherriff's	Comet	2	2
Mr. Hughes's	Mahe Sport	3	3

1st Heat Yahoo took the lead and kept it all round beating C met by two or three lengths.

2d Heat. Much the same as the former.

Time of running { 4 31 1st Heat.
{ 4 28 2d do.

Same Day. A Hunter's Plate of 600 Rs. from the Fund for all Horses carrying 10 Stone, one three Mile Heat the Winner sub ject to be challenged and sold for 1000 Rs. if within ½ of an hour after the Race.

Mr. Pierce's	G. A. H. Snowball	6
Mr. Gray's	G. A. H. Humbug	5
Mr. Dawes's	G. A. H. Moses	1
Mr. Hancock's	G. A. H. Trumpator	2
Mr. Hollis's	G. A. H. Puncheon	3
Mr. Jones's	G. A. H. Deria Doulut	4

Moses took the lead (closely followed by Trumpator) and won only by about a length.

Same day. A Pony Race of 200 Rs. from the Fund free for all Pony's not exceeding 13: 1.

		Heats	1½ Miles.
Mr. Would's	B. P. Hit or Miss	1	1
Mr. Hancock's	B. P. Little Pickle	2	bolted.
Mr. Hidden's	B. P. Pill Box	. .	distanced.
Mr. Warner's	B. P. Whisky	3	2
Mr. Ridge's	B. P. Light Bob	5	drawn.
Mr. Shaw's	G. P. Ginger	4	do.
Mr. Liston's	B. P.	. .	distanced.
Mr. Canning's	B. P. Snags	. .	do.

1st Heat. Won easy by Hit or Miss.

2d Do. Do. Pickle (who was the only one that had any chance having halted at starting, Hit or Miss nearly distanced Whisky.

4TH DAY, MONDAY.

A Cup valued 100£ given by Col. Smith: free for all Arab Horses belonging to the Races carrying 9 stone, the Winner of Monday's Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Heats 2 Miles.

Mr. Mayne's	B. A. H. Traveller	1	1
Mr. Pierce's	G. A. H. Blucher	2	4
Mr. Smith's	B. A. H Whisher	3	3
Mr. J. Hancock's	G. A H. Yakoo	4	2
Mr. Dames	G. A. H. Mofes . .	distanced.	

This was a most interesting Race, Traveller lay in rear of Whisher and Blucher who appeared to be going at score till near the distance post, when he passed them both and won easy—Yakoo evidently laying by for the second heat.

2d Heat. Blucher and Yakoo started at score and kept neck and neck for a mile and half, Traveller and Whisher keeping in their rear, (the former several lenghts) till near the distance post, when he again passed the leading Horses and won with ease.

Time of running 1st Heat 4 23
2d do. 4 2

Same Day. A Plate of 400 Rs. from the Fund for the beaten Horses of the season—Weighted by the Stewards.—Heats 2 Miles.

		s.	lbs.			
Mr. Jas. Sheriff's	Comet	C. A. H.	9	7	1	1
Mr. Hughess	Mahe Sport	B. A. H.	9	3	2	3
Mr. Jone's	Deria Poulut	G. A. H.	8	4	3	2
Mr. Pierce's	Snow Ball	G. A. H.	8	3	4	drawn.
Mr. Newton's	Young Nick	B. A. H.	7	7	Bolted.	

Comet won both Heats with ease, nearly distancing Mahe Sport the second—Time of running 1st Heat: 4 31. 2d Heat 4: 23.

Same Day,—A Bobbery Sweepstakes of a Gold Mohur each with 100 Rs. from the Fund, for all untrained Horses—once round the course.

This was won by Mr. Hollis's G. A. H. "*The Mint*, beating four others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

In the present dearth of public intelligence it may be acceptable to some of your Readers, to read the following short Biographical account of the late Samuel Whitbread Esq, up to the period of the late Lord Melvilles impeachment. The political life of Mr. Whitbread subsequent to this period, has been so intimately connected with the history of public proceedings in England, that it must be completely in the recollection of the Subscribers to your paper.

I am Sir

Your very Obedt. Servant,

Z: C:

Bombay 4th Jan. 1816.

SAMUEL WHITBREAD, Esq.

One of the M. Ps for the Town of Bedford.

Mr. Whitbread is the son and successor of a most respectable gentleman, who by his talents, his character, and his virtues, by his conduct during life, and a will that took effect after his death, has conferred honour on commerce.

The member for Bedford is connected with the family of Lord Grey de Howick, by a double marriage, and first came into parliament in 1790, as member for Bedford*, where his father's property and virtues obtained for him an influence, since consolidated by his own worth and abilities.

In 1792 we find him declaring his sentiments on the subject of the Russian armament, on which occasion he attributed great blame to the ministry; and in 1797 he moved for an inquiry into their conduct, relative to the invasion of Ireland, when he was supported by a respectable minority. He soon after divided with Mr. Grey in favour of a parliamentary reform; and throughout the whole of the former war, the member for Bedford evinced a decided aversion to that measure, and repeatedly questioned the policy, as well as the justice, of the contest.

In 1803 he spoke more than once during the discussions respecting the volunteer system; and as he himself commanded a body of his own constituents of Bedford, consisting of 330 rank and file, he was of course acquainted with that subject.

In March 1804, he voted in favour of a motion proposed by Sir John Wrottesley, for an inquiry into the conduct of the government of Ireland, during the insurrection in the capital, in the course of which the safety of the city of Dublin was endangered, and Lord Kilwarden murdered. He also divided with Mr. Fox on the subject of our naval force, during the administration of Mr. Addington; but it was on April 8, 1805, that he distinguished himself in a manner calculated to connect his name with the history of his native country. It was on this memorable day that he moved for a vote of censure on the conduct of Viscount Melville, at that very time First Lord of the Admiralty. The charge consisted of malversation, while formerly in office, as Treasurer of the Navy. It was bottomed on the report of the Commissioners appointed during the preceding administration for an inquiry into the abuses of the naval department; and what is not a little remarkable, the law which denounced the offence was originally penned by the nobleman now supposed to have infringed its provisions.

To this motion Mr. Pitt proposed an amendment, which was however lost by 216 to 217; for the friends of Lord sidmouth having joined the old opposition on this occasion, the numbers were exactly equal, and the question was only determined by the casting vote of the Speaker.

This important measure was afterwards attempted to be followed up by an impeachment; but Mr. Bond substituted a criminal prosecution, which was carried by a majority of nine only. Mr. Leycester, member for Melbourne Porte, however, brought the subject once more before the House, and an impeachment was finally decided on by a majority of 23, the Ayes being 166, and the noes 143. A committee of 21 was then chosen, of which Mr. Whitbread was nominated chairman; and in that capacity repaired to the bar of the House of Peers, and impeached "Viscount Melville of high crimes and misdemeanours, in the name of all the Commons of England." Soon after this, he brought in a bill of indemnity, on certain conditions, in behalf of Mr. Trotter, (who appears to have employed the public money to his own private advantage,) in order to enable him to give a full, independent, and disinterested testimony.

Calcutta Intelligence.

DECEMBER 14, 1815.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

NOVEMBER 24, 1815.

Mr. Thomas Fortescue, to the Office of Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department.

Mr. Henry Thomas Prinsep, to the Office of Superintendent of Law Suits.

DECEMBER 8, 1815.

Mr. J. Fendall, Lieutenant-Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

Mr. G. Saunders, Mint Master at Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; DECEMBER 5, 1815.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. now on the General Staff of this Presidency, to the Command of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces serving on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, in the room of Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall K. C. B. appointed Commander in Chief at Bombay.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

DECEMBER 14, 1815.

On Wednesday the 6th instant, a numerous meeting of the Asiatick Society, was held at their rooms at Chowringhee; when His Excellency the Governor General took his seat in the President's Chair. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Society; and Doctor Wallich was chosen Member of the Committee of Papers in his stead.

The resolution of the Committee for lending the Society rooms for the accommodation of the Scotch Clergyman and Congregation was canvassed, and confirmed.

Baron Denon the celebrated traveller, and Natural Historian, was proposed by the Right Honorable the President as an honorary member. His Lordship introduced this proposal by a short eulogium on the Baron's character as a man of science and letters; and stated that besides those claims to distinction which arose from his great attainments, he was peculiarly entitled to honor from the British public, in consequence of the uniform politeness with which he received English Artists, and the facility he granted to them of access to the immense collections of art, placed under his charge. The baliot for his election will take place at the next meeting.

DECEMBER 14, 1815.

The public manifestation of joy last Friday Evening, in honor of the great victory at Waterloo, reflected credit on the Metropolis of India. On no former occasion has there been so general and magnificent a display of enthusiastic feeling. Calcutta was universally illuminated, even before day had disappeared.

Behold her streets a-blaze
With light that seems to kindle the red sky,
Her myriads swarming through the crowded ways;
Master and slave, old age and infancy,
All, all abroad to gaze;
House-top and balcony,
Clustered with lights.
Behold the smoke in many a fold
Ascending floats along the fiery sky,
And hangeth visible on high,
A dark and waving canopy!

SOUTHEY.

The scene of most conspicuous splendor was of course the Government House, the northern front of which was peculiarly brilliant, and embellished with a variety of well-arranged devices. The transparency of the Duke of Wellington, was exhibited over the Gateway, and had a grand effect. We have already said that the painting was taken from a spirited sketch by Mr. Chibnery, and we are anxious that no mistake should arise to lead the public to conclude that the transparency was executed by that eminent Artist. We wish that it had been equal to the Design, yet it was sufficiently attractive for a street-decoration, the whole plan being so happily arranged. The lights were disposed with great taste over every part of the building. Amongst the private houses most remarkable for transparencies and splendid illuminations, we observed those of Mr. Palmer, Dr. Shoolbred, Dr. McWhirter, Commodore Hayes, Mr. C. Plowden, Greenway's Library, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Adam, the Post Master General, and Mr. Barretto. The ballustrades at the top of Mr. D'Oyly's houses in Chouringhee, were surmounted with "Wellington," and every letter brilliantly illuminated. Mr. Hunt, the Undertaker, also gave his aid on this grand occasion, and erected a magnificent Cenotaph in front of his house! "Sacred to the Memory of those Heroes who Gloriously fell in the Battle of Waterloo!" The opulent Natives too, we understand, contributed largely to the splendor of the evening, and the blaze of lights extended from the extremity of Chitpore Road to Garden Reach, where Mr. Trevor Plowden's house was, we are informed, one of the most brilliant. It is said that he had himself painted, with great taste, a transparency of the meeting of the two Marshals, Wellington and Blucher, at the Farm La Belle Alliance.

The Grand Ball at the Government House afforded a great display of elegance and fashion. Between nine and ten the greater part of the Company had assembled. The Right Honorable the Governor General and the Countess of Loudoun and Moira entered the Ball room about ten, and soon afterwards dancing commenced. The first dance was led off by Mrs. Edmonstone and Sir W. Rumbold. The whole of the upper floor of this magnificent edifice, appropriated for public entertainments, was uncommonly crowded. About one o'clock, the Supper Rooms were thrown open, and the tables, splendidly ornamented, were filled with the richest luxuries of the season. The Champagne was peculiarly fine. At two, dancing was resumed, and kept up with joy and hilarity till 4 o'clock.

On Thursday evening, the Grand Ball and Supper given by the Sons of Caledonia, on the occasion of the approrching departure of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira for England, took place at Moore's Rooms: Upwards of 900 cards of invitations had, we understand, been issued, and the whole suite of apartments were filled at an early hour. Considerable care had been taken in preparing and embellishing the walls, with appropriate devices and transparencies. At the upper end of the Ball Room there was a rich painting which represented the united arms of Loudoun and Moira, underneath which were views of Loudoun Castle and Donington Park. The whole was surrounded with crimson drapery, festooned and folded in a graceful style. The upper part was ornamented with fret work of burnished gold, and a beautiful coronet. At the lower end of the room, there was another transparency inscribed,

A TRIBUTE
OF
RESPECT AND ATTACHMENT.

The Countess of Loudoun and the Earl of Moira were seated under a splendid State canopy, on the south side of the room, and immediately opposite them, seen through the arches of two other rooms, there was a large transparency of a Highlander, with a scroll in his hand, containing the following inscription.

THE SONS OF CALEDONIA,
To their Illustrious Countrywoman, the Countess of Loudoun and Moira.

All these ornaments were very creditably executed by Mr. Woolaston.

Dancing commenced about ten, and was kept up with great animation till 1 o'Clock, when the Company were introduced into the extensive supper rooms. The concourse was expected to be so great, that the Stewards had providently secured the adjoining house, to which they had made a communication by a temporary bridge, and had filled it with supper tables. This plan had been judiciously adopted at the Masons' Ball two years ago. Four tables were laid in Mr. Moore's large Room, at which there could not be less than six hundred persons. At the transverse table at the head of the Room the principal Guests were seated. The Honorable A. Seton, the President of the Entertainment, had on his left, the Countess of Loudoun, and on his right, the Governor General. There were also Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Edmonstone, Lady Blair, the Honorable Lady Rumbold, the Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, the Honorable Mr. Edmonstone, and Major General Sir Robert Blair. Lady East had retired. After supper the series of toasts began: previously to proposing the health of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, Mr. Seton addressed the company as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

From the feelings which, at the present moment prevail in my own breast, I can be at no loss to conceive, what is passing in the minds of those whom I have now the honor to address. Those feelings, naturally arise out of the occasion, on which we are assembled: an occasion which, every way interesting, is partly of a saddening, partly of a cheering character. We are met for the purpose of offering a parting tribute of respectful regard, —of more than respectful,—that were a term too tame, too cold for the occasion,—and sure I am, I speak the cordial, genuine sentiment of all around me, when I say, that we are assembled to offer the affectionate homage of real attachment to a Noble and Illustrious Lady, who, after having so filled the first place in the Society of this Settlement, as to carry with her its best and sincerest wishes, is now on the eve of returning to Europe. Of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, it may, with truth, be said, that her exalted station in this country, only served to enlarge the range of those virtues, which are interwoven with her character, by giving a more useful and a more extensive operation to those feelings of benevolence, to those acts of charity and beneficence, in which she delights. We have seen Her Ladyship, actuated by an anxious solicitude for the welfare of our charitable institutions and orphan establishments, quit the higher sphere to which she belongs, and undertake the laborious, but honorable task of examining the internal economy of those establishments, suggesting plans for their improvement, and inquiring into the condition of the children;—thus, in a manner, restoring the parent to the orphan, and extending protection to the unprotected. The feeling excited by a conduct so actively benevolent,—combined with those gentle, and attractive amenities which constitute the charm of social life,—must be one and the same in every bosom, in every country.

While, therefore, the Scotsman with a glow of honorable pride, with a feeling of laudable nationality, exulting, — and where is the Scotsman, who would not exult— in the gratifying reflection, that this generous highly endowed Lady is by birth a Caledonian, offers up fervent vows for the happiness of his Noble Country woman,—he is sure to carry with him the most heartfelt sympathies of those of his fellow subjects, who belong to a different portion of the empire; since an animated admiration of excellence, and an ardent love of virtue, are so inherent in the English and the Irish character, as to be inseparable from either.

To contemplate without pain, the approaching departure of this illustrious Lady, is impossible. Unenviable indeed would he be, who could not feel such pain, yet the painful sensation may be soothed and relieved by the reflection, that the happiness which the presence of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira must ever diffuse around her, is not lost but transferred. Our privation is a gain to others. If the benefit of Her Ladyship's personal patronage be withdrawn from the charitable establiments in this country, it will be bestowed upon similar institutions in Britain. If the Indian object of her bounty has to lament her absence, what numbers will be cheered by her presence in her native land! How eagerly will the Tenants, will the Poor, around that Castle, (pointing to the view of Loudoun Castle) from time immemorial, the Baronial residence of her noble ancestors,—how eagerly will they hail the long wished return of their Hereditary Benefactress.

In this interesting anticipation let us endeavour to find consolation under the painful loss which we are about to sustain, in the departure of the Noble Lady who is at once the ornament and the delight of the Society from which she is now about to be separated.

Mr. Seton then turned to the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, and addressed Her Ladyship in the following words.

MADAM,

Permit me, on the part of the Caledonians in Calcutta, to express to your Ladyship our most grateful and respectful sense of your goodness in doing us the gratifying honor to grace this entertainment with your presence. Allow me also to assure your Ladyship of our sincerest and most heartfelt wishes for your health and happiness.

1,—The Countess of Loudoun and Moira —'Woe's my heart that we should sunder,' and 'The bonniest Lass in a' the world.'

This was drank with enthusiastic applause. After which the following toasts were given:

2—The King.—'God save the King.' and 'Rule Britannia.'

3,—The Prince Regent.—'Prince of Waless March.' and 'Brechin Castle.'

4,—Queen and Royal Family.—'Indian Queen.' and Quaker's Wife.'

5,—The Governor General.—'Lord Moira's March.' and 'Welcome to Scotland'

This toast was received with loud cheers and unbounded acclamations; upon which Lord Moira rose and returned thanks in a most feeling and emphatic manner. The following is only a faint outline of what we heard. The glowing warmth and energy of soul is wanting which so strongly mark his Lordship's eloquence:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is not simply my own thanks I am called upon to utter. I ought to attempt expressing that sense of obligation, which I know to be glowing in the breast of my far better self; yet these demands I feel utterly unable to discharge adequately. Your cordiality has been too touching and impressive to leave me composure for the choice of words, but what phrases would fitly describe that which I trust you will believe we cannot but feel? Your kindness is met with correspondent sensibility: we rest with greateful confidence on the testimonies of your friendly regard, and as long as either of us shall have existence, the remembrance of this night, will be among the most pleasing and flattering of recollections.

Mr. Seton introduced the health of Lord Hungerford thus:

I am now about to propose another most interesting toast; the health of a highly promising young Nobleman, whose amiable disposition and happy propensities afford the surest proof that he will completely redeem the sacred pledge, which ever attaches to high and illustrious descent. The day will come,—though I trust it is yet far off, when the noble youth to whom I allude, will unite in his person, the hereditary honors of each of the three countries which constitute the United Kingdom. The sons, therefore, of the Thames and the Shannon, as well as those of the Tweed, may proudly claim him as their own.

6.—Lord Hungerford.—'The Rising Sun.' and 'The bonniest Lad in a' the world.'

This toast was drank with long and reiterated applause.

Lord Moira again rose and spoke with peculiar animation.

You have done my Son the honor of drinking his health.—I am not satisfied: I ask more from you. He is (pointing to Lady Loudoun) a Campbell.—He descends from the Hastings, who stood on ground of competition with Baliol and Bruce. He boasts consanguinity with the Stuarts through the line of Monteith —will you acknowledge him as a Scot?

7,—The Ladies Flora and Sophia Hastings. —'Bessie Bell and Mary Grey.' and 'My love she's but a Lassie yet.'

(Loud cheering.)

8,—The William Pitt.—'The topsails shiver and 'Farewell to Lochaber.

(Applause.)

9,—The Ladies of the Settlement.—'My ain kind dearie.' and 'Her mouth with a smile.

This toast was loudly applauded, and the cheerings continued several minutes.

The Vice President, Mr. Fergusson, rose, and with the permission of the President, proposed a toast, which could not be received but with heartfelt satisfaction.

"The United Houses of Loudoun and Moira."

(Reiterated Applause.)

After a few minutes, the Vice President rose again, and said.

MR. PRESIDENT,

I beg leave to propose another toast. The Hero of his Country, the Hero of his Age, the Hero of the World; the Duke of Wellington.

On this toast being drank, the band marched three times round the Supper tables, playing the British Grenadiers, amidst the boundlest applause of the company.

Mr. Fergusson then gave,—

"The Author and Concluder of the Nepaul War," Which was received with the strongest expression of enthusiasm.

The Governor General rose to reply,—

"Had I not made the war, I should have shewn myself deficient in capacity to comprehend, what was due to our Country's spirit, or our Country's interest. In the prosperous conclusion of the war, I have little room for personal pride. How could I fail! Had I not British valor, British preseverance, and British judgement at my back? The merit lies with those, whose energy fulfilled my plans. I join enthusiastically in the acclamations, which you will bestow on those who have upheld our renown; and on this occasion, you will surely distinguish Sir David Ochterlony, as a nobly meritorious Scot."

Upon this Mr. Seton proposed the health of Sir David Ochterlony. The band again marched three times round the tables, playing a Quickstep, accompanied by cheering and applause. There were several other toasts, of which we have no memorandum, and they were drank with no abatement of the high spirits and delight with which the whole Entertainment was so successfully conducted. It was nearly three o'clock when the Illustrious Guests rose, and returned to the Ball room where dancing was immediately resumed. At about four, Lord Moira and the Countess of Loudoun and family retired, deeply impressed with the strong testimonies of homage and attachment which they had received from the Sons of Caledonia, and the numerous assembly present.

A few choice spirits, resolute in doing honor to the occasion, remained pouring libations to the jolly god till nine the following morning!

The Wines were excellent, and particular devotion was paid to the Champaign. Indeed every department of this sumptuous Feast testified the active superintendence of the Stewards, and gave universal satisfaction.

J. W. Fulton, Esq. is appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, and B. Cumberbach, Esq. Deputy Sheriff for the ensuing year.

CALCUTTA December 5th.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

On Thursday morning early, the ceremony took place of laying the foundation stone of St. Andrew's Church. The Grand Lodge and the other Lodges of Calcutta assembled at Mr. Moore's Rooms, at six o'clock, and proceeded to the scite of the Church at 7 o'clock.

Upon reaching the south entrance of the enclosure, the procession halted and opened ranks, facing inwards. The Magistrates and Kirk Sessions then proceeded to the west side of the stone to be laid. The Tyler of the Grand Lodge, followed by those Marshalled with the Grand Lodge, went to the east side of the stone, and the other Lodges followed in seniority and took up their ground as directed by the Marshall, Brother Aubury. The Coins, &c were then deposited and the Deputy read aloud the Inscription. The whole being properly drawn up, the Plan of the Church was delivered to one of the Stewards, in attendance on Lady Loudon, with a request from the Architect, that her Ladyship would inspect it and signify her pleasure. The Plan being returned with Her Ladyship's approbation to the Acting P. G. M. he proceeded to lay the cement and ordered the stone to be lowered, making three regular stops and conducted it to its bed, with the assistance of the Brethren. The acting P. G. M. with his Deputy P. G. M. being to the east, and the P. G. Wardens going to the west, the Square, the Plumb, the Level and the Mallet were successively delivered through the Grand Wardens, by the Deputy to the Acting P. G. M, and applied by him to the sides, top and the square of the Stone. He then gave three Knocks with the Mallett and said, "May the grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this Stone which we have now laid, and by his Providence enable us to finish this and every other virtuous undertaking." The honors were then given, and the 4th Anthem performed. The Cornucopia and Cups were then delivered, first to the Wardens and by them to the Deputy, who successively handed them to the Acting P. G. M. who poured the Corn, Wine and Oil on the Stone, saying "May the All bounteous Author of Nature bless this city with abundance of Corn, Wine and Oil, and with all the Necessaries, Conveniences and Comforts of Life." The honours were repeated. Then an Address was spoken by the Acting P. G. M. to the Kirk Session, and was replied by the Session. Then a Prayer was pronounced by the Revd. Brother Dr. Bryce, and the Anthem No. 2, concluded the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone. The Lodges then returned in the reversed order to Brother Moore's Rooms.

The Celebration of the Anniversary of St. Andrew, on Thursday evening last, at the Town Hall, exceeded all the expectations which had been previously raised, from the arrangements made for the occasion, under the direction of the Gentlemen appointed to conduct the entertainment. Upwards of 250 Gentlemen sat down to a table provided with every thing substantial and delicate that the season could afford. The Wines were excellent—The President, Mr. R. Cutler Fergusson introduced the first Toast, with a neat and appropriate address to the company, intimating, that those were mistaken who conceived that conviviality was the only object of the meeting—for that the celebration of the festival, was chiefly designed, to cherish among his countrymen the dear and early recollections of the land of their birth.—That he had heard of men who professed an equal regard for every portion of the United Kingdom—and of those, who avowed themselves to be Cosmopolites—and pretended to be equally partial to the whole of the human species—but, that he liked best the Englishman who avowed his attachment for England—the Irishman whose heart was rivetted on Erin —and that it would be readily believed his own affection was strongly fixed on the Country of his forefathers. That this peculiar feeling has been productive of the most beneficial effects to the Empire at large—& had extricated & cherished that spirit of emulation among the component parts of the nation which had raised the country to a preeminence of glory among the states of Europe. He congratulated his Countrymen on the unprecedented number of guests who by their presence evinced their participation in the feeling, by which he professed himself to be actuated, and after other suitable observations, which we feel ourselves inadequate to report, he in a most impressive manner proposed "the pious memory of St. Andrew." Each of the other Toasts was prefaced in happy and peculiar language; and we should much regret our inability to furnish our readers with the substance of what fell from Mr. Ferguson. We cannot conclude without observing that the utmost credit was due to Mr. Hastie, who under the direction of the Stewards, provided this splended entertainment.

COLOMBO GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces congratulates the Army he has the honor to command on the important and happy intelligence which has been forwarded to him by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay.

That in consequence of the Glorious Victory of Waterloo obtained on the 18th of June last, by the Allies commanded by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Prince Blucher, over the French Army commanded by Bonaparte. His Majesty Louis the XVIII, had been again restored to the Throne of his ancestors, and re-entered Paris on the 8th of July.

Bonaparte who had intended to embark at Rochefort for North America, found it impossible to escape, the Port being blockaded by a British Squadron, when he surrendered himself a Prisoner of State, and has been with a few attendants, conveyed on board His Majesty's Ship Bellerophon, to Fort George, in Scotland, where he is to remain.

In commemoration of this great result, which in all human probability has established the Peace of the World, the Troops in all the Garrisons of Ceylon, will when this Order reaches them fire a feu de joye, Royal salutes will also be fired and the Colours to be displayed, and the Troops will have issued to them the gratuity usual on days of rejoicing.

Collected from the Foreign Journals.

Count Clèment de Ris, Count Colchen, Count Cornudet, Count d'Abeville, the Marshal Duke of Dantzic, Count de Croix, Count Dedelay d'Agier, Count Djean, Count Febre de l'Aude, Count Gassendi, Count Lacépéde, Count Latour Maubourg, the Duke de Preslin; the Duke de Plaisance, the Marshal Duke d'Elchingen, the Marshal Duke d'Albuféra, the Marshal Duke de Conégliano, the Marshal Duke de Tréviso, Count de Barral, Archbishop of Tours, Count Boissi d'Anglas, the Duke de Cadore, Count de Canelaux, Count de Casabianca, Count de Montesquiou, Count de Pontécoulant, Count Rampon de Ségur, Count de Valence and Count Belliard are by an ordonnance of Louis the 18th, dated at the Tuileries the 24th of July, declared no longer to forma part of the Chamber of Peers.

By another ordonnance, of the same date, the following Generals and Officers, viz. Ney Labedoyere, the two Lallemants brothers, Drouet, Erlou, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Ameilh, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouet, Cambrone, Lavallett, and Rovigo are ordered to be arrested and carried before the competent military tribunals in their respective divisions.

The following individuals, that is to say, Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay (de la Meurthe) Mehée, Fressinet Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque (Général) Lobau, Harel Piré, Barrére, Arnault, Pommereul, Regnault (de St. Jean d'Angely) Arrighi (de Padoue) D jean junior. Garrau, Réal, Bouvier, Dumolard, Merlin (de Douay), Durbach, Dirat, Defermont, Barry de St. Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier de Saintes, Mellinet, Huilin, Cluys, Courtin, Forbin Janson and Lelorgne Ddeville, are, by the same ordonnance ordered to leave Paris, and retire to those places, in the interior of France, which the Minister of Police shall designate or point out, and where they shall remain under his custody, until such time as the Chambers shall decide which of them ought to be banished the kingdom, and which left to the prosecution of the law.

It is also thereby declared that those who do not repair to the place assigned them by the minister of Police shall be immediately taken into custody.

It was reported at Paris, on the 27th of July, that General Clauzel had been arrested. With what degree of truth however does not appear, tho' it seems to have been certain that M. le Comte de Lur-Saluces, the King's Commissioner at Bourdeaux, had re-established in their functions, all those, who, on the 31st of March, exercised in the department of the Gironde, municipal, administrative or judicial authority.

General Decaen finding himself at Toulouse with his communication with the Army of the Loire cut off, in consequence of the submission of some of the intermediate towns, became a little less refractory. He, in fact, could no longer resist the torrent. In all the cities and towns under his government the Inhabitants hoisted the white flag; it therefore became continually necessary, for him to dispatch troops for the purpose of putting those places under military execution. At last, however, his force became inadequate to the purpose, and finding every thing going against him, he thought it as well to submit, which he did on the 17th of July.

Mr. Bagot was, by accounts dated London 25th July, on the eve of departure for America in the Lacedemonian frigate.

It is said that the young Prince Paul of Esterhazy (who is connected with our Royal family, thro' his wife; her mother having been niece to the Queen) will succeed Count Meerfeldt as Imperial Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

THE TIMES—JUNE 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 29.

NATIONAL MONUMENT FOR THE LATE VICTORY.

Lord Castlereagh rose to make the motion of which he had given notice. He said, it had fallen to his lot lately to bring forward motions in honor of the various gallant actions of particular officers who had peculiarly distinguished themselves in our army; but on the present occasion, he had to call the attention of the house to a victory, the splendid effects of which were every hour growing so much more apparent and so additionally important, that he could have no doubt but the motion he had to submit to the house would meet with its universal approbation. The intention of his Majesty's government had been to wait till such time as they had received the returns of all those brave and gallant officers who had fallen in the cause of their country, and in fighting its enemy during the late glorious victory; but such had been the active

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1816.

(*Continued from the last page.*)

progress of the army since that memorable day, the 18th, that the Duke of Wellington had not been able to send them as yet. It had therefore been determined not to wait any longer, but proceed to notice the gallantry and patriotism of those who were actually known to have lost their lives in that glorious battle which had rendered such magnificent and essential service to their country, and which could not fail to transmit their names to posterity with the brightest honour and unanswerable claims to the gratitude, not only of all Englishmen now living but of those also who should come after them. It would be needless for him to repeat what had been so well understood, and had ever since the event was known, been dwelt upon by all ranks in the country with so much joy and exultation. Great actions might, and often did produce great results in the field: but he believed that not one man on earth could possibly have expected such extraordinary results to have proceeded from a battle begun and endeed in one day, as has been produced by the Duke of of Wellington and his incomparable army, on the 18th of this month; results which we did not conceive could be so great, till we saw them proclaimed and confirmed by the enemy himself. (*hear, hear.*). This splendid achievement had brought France to that state of weakness, from which it was not possible she could extricate herself; it had shewn that restless and ambitious people, who had been the cause of the various accumulated miseries of Europe for the last five and twenty years, that their mischievous and wicked career was at an end, and that France had no time to lose in repairing the injuries she had so long and so cruelly persisted in inflicting on the nations around her. In short, take it in a moral, in a political, or in a military point of view, it so far transcended every thing of the kind which had preceded it that his Majesty's government thought they should be justified in travelling out of the usual way, and it was proposed that, in the motion with which he should conclude, the monument intended, to be raised, should be to the Officers and Soldiers. (*hear hear*, from all parts of the house). Gallant and brilliant as the conduct of all the officers, both those who fell, in that glorious engagement and those who survived was it was a proud thought for English men to indulge in the pleasing recollection that every soldier in the ranks throughout our whole army had behaved during the whole of the action, with the most unexampled courage, and with unexampled coolness, patience, and perseverance. Such extraordinary and exemplary courage and conduct as our soldiers had displayed on this occasion he was sure the house would think with him ought to be particularly noticed. (*hear, hear,* from all parts) and he was equally sure that those gallant officers who survived that well fought day, would feel the warmest satisfaction and happiness when they saw that the house had found out an appropriate mode of including the soldiers in the commemoration of an achievement so truly glorious in itself, and so highly advantageous to the best interests, not only of this country, but of all Europe. (Loud cheers).

With respect to the officers whose names would so nobly grace the monument to be raised in commemoration of their future fame and of the glory of the British arms it was a painful task to him to mention that eminently brave and gallant General Sir Thomas Picton, who had so often received the thanks of that house, and the universal eulogiums of an admiring and a grateful nation. On this truly memorable day he had finished a career of glory, equalled by few, and surpassed by none. That house and the country would never forget the brilliant display of courage and conduct which had constantly attended him in the Peninsula, but particularly in the storming and capture of Badajos, and afterwards in the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes and Toulouse, in all of which his services were of the most splendid nature; and it must be the most consolatory reflection to his surviving friends and near relations, that he closed a life of preeminent heroism fighting at the head of that phalanx, on whose constancy, perseverance, and bravery, the fate of the British army very greatly depended. It was not in his power to do justice to such extraordinary military merits, but he felt it his duty to pay this small portion of tribute to the memory of a gallant officer, whose loss to the country no man could more sincerely lament than he did.

The other gallant officer, it was his melancholy duty to mention as having fallen in the same cause, and on the same day, and whose name would also grace the monument alluded to, was Sir W. Ponsonby. This brave and meritorious officer had not been so long in the army as the gallant General of whom he had just spoken; but from his earliest entrance into it, he had evinced that he would become one of its brightest ornaments. He had, when a very young officer, by his extraordinary attention to the duties of his arduous profession, and by his uncommon skill and activity, drawn on himself the attention and approbation of that renowned veteran Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had patronized him as long as he lived. He had particularly distinguished himself from the commencement of the war in the Peninsula, and in an especial manner in the battle of Salamanca, and every other splendid victory that followed, bore testimony to his daily increasing merits. Had he lived there could have been no doubt of his arriving to the highest honors of his profession. That, however, had not been permitted to him; but his friends would have the consolation to reflect that he fell in the field of honor, surrounded with glory, and lay embosomed in the most affectionate feelings of that house and in the lively remembrance of an admiring and grateful country. He concluded by moving, "that an humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for a National Monument to be erected in honor of the splendid victory of Waterloo, and to commemorate the memory and honor of the gallant Officers and Soldiers, who fell on that glorious day; and more particularly Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton and Major General Sir William Ponsonby, and that this house would make good the same."

Mr. C. Wynne expressed his hearty concurrence with the motion, and hoped that the name of every man, who fell on that occasion, might be engraved on the monument. He wished also, that distinct monuments should be erected to the memory of Sir T. Picton and Sir W. Ponsonby: especially as the former had expressed in almost the last words he had spoken before he embarked, to two members of that house, that such a tribute might be paid to his memory.

Lord Castlereagh agreed to the suggestion of the honorable member, respecting distinct monuments; and added to the motion—"and also that monuments to the memory of Lieutenant General Sir T. Picton and Major General Sir W. Ponsonby should be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral."

General Gascoyne spoke most feelingly in praise of the merits of Sir T. Picton, and confirmed what had been said by Mr. Wynne as to General Picton's wish, having had it expressed from himself.

Mr. W. Smith spoke highly in favor of the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce did the same and gave his opinion of a palace to be built for the Duke of Wellington being more appropriate, as well as more economical than to purchase a house. We should endeavour to convey our tribute of gratitude to the Noble Duke, to the world, and to posterity, in so magnificent a manner as possible. He expressed himself also highly gratified with the last addition made to the motion.

Mr. Banks said, the only question was that whatever was to be done, should be done in the most honorable manner, and spoke warmly in favor of the address.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald disapproved of our imitating the conduct of France by retaliating of pillage. If any of the trophies were taken from Paris, they should rather be restored to those from whom they were taken. Out of the spoils of the field, with the cannon captured, we might erect a monument as was proposed in Russia. It was recently remarked to our great hero, that on our last entrance into France, our troops shewed great delicacy towards the French. The illustrious Duke answered, "I will promise, if I can influence them, that they will be equally moderate now." (*hear.*) This magnanimity raised him almost above his military fame. Considering the situation of the three people of this empire, he thought that a national monument should be raised at Edinburgh, & at Dublin, as well as in London, so as to diffuse the testimonials of gratitude throughout the empire. The Scotch regiments particularly, in whose numbers were many Irish, bore the brunt of the commencement of this glorious victory. (*hear.*)

Mr. C. Grant bore strong testimony to the merits of Sir Alexander Gordon, whose death was a national loss. He had run a brilliant career though he fell at the age of 29, in those great events which had crowded into a few weeks,—deeds which might have been the record of centuries.

Sir C. Burrell, adverting to the proposed mansion for the Duke of Wellington observed, that if a suitable one was purposely to be erected for him, he might wait ten or even 20 years without a proper house.

Mr. Wilberforce thought, that the Noble Duke would rather see his house gradually growing up from year to year. The motion was agreed to.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 25.

Marshal Massena has addressed an order of the day to the National Guards of Paris, announcing his appointment as their Commander-in Chief, and the continuance of Count Durosnel as second in command.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Sebastiani, D'Argenson, Pommereulant, Lafayette, and Laforest appointed Commissioners to proceed to the head-quarters of the Allies, waited on the Commission of Government, under the presidence of the Duke of Otranto; they were then forthwith to set off on their destination.

A commotion was feared in the night of the 23d and 24th. Some factious beings, it is said, had conceived the plan of disarming the posts of the National Guards. From all this, there has resulted the arrest of a number of individuals, whose heads appear deranged.

All the citizens yesterday appeared in uniform and armed; numerous patroles incessantly traversed the streets, and the city was never more tranquil.

It is said that Count Otto has been sent to London by the Commission of Government.

The Gazette de France, and the Messager des Chambres, both affirm that the hall of the Parisian confederates has been shut by order of Government, and that they are to meet no longer.

PROCLAMATION,

BY THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Paris, June 24.

FRENCHMEN!

A great sacrifice appeared necessary to your peace, and to that of the world; and Napoleon abdicated the Imperial Power. His abdication forms the term of his political life. His son is proclaimed.

Your new Constitution, which possesses as yet only good principles, is about to undergo its application, and even those principles are to be purified and expanded.

There no longer exist powers jealous of each other. The space is free to the enlightened patriotism of your Representatives, and the Peers feel, think, and vote as your mandatories.

After twenty five years of political tempests, the moment has arrived when every thing wise and sublime that has been conceived respecting social institutions may be perfected in your's.

Let reason and genius speak, and from whatever side their voices may proceed, they shall be heard.

Plenipotentiaries have departed, in order to treat in the name of the nation, and to negociate with the powers of Europe the peace which they have promised on our coalition, which is now fulfilled.

The whole world will, like you, be attentive to their reply. Their answer will make known whether justice and promises are any thing on earth.

Frenchmen! Be united; let all rally under circumstances of such great importance. Let civil discord be appeased; let dissension be silent at this moment in which the great interests of nations, are to be discussed. Be united from the North of France to the Pyrenees; from La Vendee to Marseilles. Who is he, who, born on the soil of France, whatever may be his party, whatever his political opinions, will not range himself under the National Standard to defend the independence of the country?

armies may in part be destroyed; but the experience of all ages, and of all nations, proves that an intrepid nation combating for justice and liberty, cannot be destroyed.

The Emperor, in abdicating, has offered himself as a sacrifice. The Members of the Government devote themselves in accepting from your Representatives the reins of the State.

(Signed) The Duke of OTRANTO, President.
T. BERLIER, Secretary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 29.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The report of the Committee upon the Prince Regent's Message, with regard to an additional grant to the Duke of Cumberland in consequence of his marriage with the Princess of Salms; was brought up, and upon the motion that the Resolution in favour of the grant should be read a second time!

Mr. R. Gordon rose, and declared that he could not reconcile it to his sense of duty to allow this motion to pass with a silent vote against it. He was astonished at the observation of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) who brought forward this motion last night, that he did not apprehend any opposition, while he agreed with the Noble Lord that it must be painful to hear any reflections upon the character of the individual referred to, or any comments whatever, at all likely to depreciate the consequence of the illustrious family to whom that individual belonged. But Ministers alone were to blame in dragging the Duke of Cumberland before that House. If any reflections were thrown out against that individual, it was the fault of Ministers in forcing him upon the consideration of that House. After what had notoriously passed with respect to this individual, and his connection—after the rumours that were afloat upon the subject, he could not by any means concur with the Noble Lord that this was not to be regarded as a political question, and that that House, when called upon to accede to a vote of this nature, had not the right of considering the merits of the individual. On the contrary he (Mr. G.) thought it the duty of the House to enter into that consideration, and to enquire whether the Duke of Cumberland had either in his military or senatorial capacity, rendered any services to the Country that could entitle him to this additional grant. For it did not follow that any branch of the Royal Family should obtain an augmentation of that allowance which Parliament had already voted to each, and as to the addition voted to the Duke of York upon his marriage, however the arguments offered in answer to those who adduced that vote as a precedent upon the present occasion, were quite unanswerable. Upon those grounds the Honourable Member moved by way amendment, that the Resolution before the House should be read a second time this day three months. [A cry of question, question, on the Ministerial side.]

Mr. Alderman Smith said, that had he been present last night he would have voted for the proposed grant. It was indisputable, in his opinion, that a private individual could not subsist upon less than 3001. a year, and that an addition of 100l. a year would be necessary to such an individual upon his marriage. Now the proposed addition to the revenue of the Duke of Cumberland, upon his Royal Highness's marriage, being necessary and moderate in an equal proportion, the Honourable Member expressed his Resolution to support the original motion.

[The cry of question from the Ministerial side was repeated.]

Mr. William Smith expressed a disinclination to trespass upon the time of the House, but observed that he could not refrain from decidedly discountenancing this extraordinary proposition. He apprehended that the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland was disagreeable to the Royal Family, and he understood that it was the intention of the Prince not to reside in this country, and if such were his intension, that circumstance certainly furnished an additional argument against the propriety of the proposed grant; nay, he understood, that if that person should bring his new connection to this country, she would not be received at Court; that such was the resolution of an illustrious Personage and he wished to ask, whether such was not the fact? If this report were unfounded, he should be glad to have it contradicted; for if it were true he could see no reason for the proposed additional grant. He was therefore anxious to get at the fact upon this point. A great deal had been said upon this occasion as to the propriety of supporting the dignity of the Royal Family, but upon this subject he would repeat what he had before often uttered, namely, that the character and condescendence of that family in this country depended more upon their conduct than upon any splendour they exhibited. [Hear, hear!] Therefore if he were called upon to appreciate the merits of this family, he should be disposed to think highest of him who had set aside 52 000l. a year of his revenue for the purpose of discharging debts unfortunately contracted in his youth—[the Duke of Kent, as we understood.] Thus shewing a respectable Prince consented to subsist upon 6,000l. a year, in order to discharge his engagements, and he had no hesitation in saying that such an evidence of integrity was calculated to render the Prince infinitely more respectable in England than any degree of splendour his Royal Highness could contrive to maintain. [Hear, hear!] But the Members of the Royal Family had in fact, no occasion to support any pomp or parade, or to enter into a competition with private individuals with regard to such importance, however becoming it might be for the Sovereign, as the representative of the country at large, to maintain a certain degree of splendour, or however proper it might be to make certain pecuniary allowances to Lord Wellington and others, raised to the Peerage for their merit, in order to enable them to support the dignity of their stations. The Members of the Royal Family, however, were not to be regarded in the same view—to each of them an allowance was already made by Parliament; and he saw no reason to justify any further addition, especially to the person whose case was under consideration. [Hear, hear, hear!] The Marriage Act had, he was aware, subjected the Members of the Royal Family to certain inconveniences by obliging them to marry foreigners. The law of the Country had, however, imposed this obligation from Political motives, and therefore, Parliament was bound to consider the case of those individuals, but the marriage which gave rise to the motion before the House was not, in his judgment, entitled to any peculiar consideration.—[A loud cry of question, question! on the Ministerial side.]

Mr. Protheroe said, that he could not conveniently give a silent vote upon this proposition. He was fully aware of the extreme delicacy of this subject. None was, he believed, more anxious than himself to observe that delicacy, or more ready to accede to any measure necessary to maintain the dignity, honou

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and interest of the Crown, but as he did not think the proposed grant connected in any degree with the maintenance of that dignity or interest, he felt it his duty to oppose it. The Noble Mover had expressed surprise that any opposition should be made to this extraordinary vote, but if the Noble Lord knew any thing of the feelings and sentiments of the people, he could not be surprized to hear some expression of those feelings and sentiments from their Representatives in that House. The popularity of the Ministers was no doubt deservedly high but in his opinion they over-rated that popularity, if they supposed that it could serve to reconcile the people to a vote of this nature, and that they came to a very erroneous conclusion if they supposed that because millions were cheerfully voted to maintain the public safety and general interest, this exceptionable motion was acceded to.—He would not enter into any invidious comparison between the merits of the proposed grant and that made to Lord Wellington, but when it was recollected that upon the proposition of his Honourable Friend, the Member for Liverpool, (Gen. Gascoigne), to advance the half-pay of our military Officers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the finances of the country could not afford it, and when it was recollected also that no adequate reward was voted for the meritorious services of the Commander in Chief, he could not suppress the declaration of his astonishment at the motion before the House. That motion was indeed such, that were it brought forward at a period when there was a fuller attendance of Members, he had no doubt it would have been decidedly rejected [Hear, hear!] But even from the manner in which the motion was received yesterday, he should be surprised if the Prince alluded to could condescend, with any view to his Royal Highness's dignity, to accept such a grant; [hear, hear, hear!] especially considering the enormous burthens to which the Country was already subjected.

Mr. Forbes expressed his readiness to support the views of the last speaker, if he thought proper to propose, (and he hoped the Honourable Member would), the same reward for the meritorious services of the Commander in Chief. [Hear hear! on the Ministerial side] But such a proposition could not influence him to vote for the present motion. As to the merits of the illustrious person under consideration, he (Mr. F) had lived long enough in the world to forbid his belief of more than half of what he heard—nay, he doubted even what he saw. [A loud laugh]. Therefore he doubted what he had heard with regard to the Duke of Cumberland. It was notoriously but too easy to propagate scandal, and when by any means a person happened to get a bad name, credence was just as promptly given to any story to his or her prejudice as it was refused with respect to any one who happened to get a good name. His vote, he declared, he should give entirely on public grounds. In the first place the Duke of Cumberland was the son of the King, and that he thought would not be questioned. [A general laugh] In the second place, he would ask, whether his Royal Highness had not contracted the marriage alluded to with the consent of the Crown?—It was doubted, he was aware, whether this consent had been granted before or after the marriage, but the Prince Regent's Message seemed to settle that point; and his next question would be, whether the provision allowed to his Royal Highness, as a bachelor, could be deemed sufficient to maintain his splendour as a married man. But if that provision were so deemed, he must say that too much had been granted to his Royal Highness as a bachelor. The Honorable Member concluded with stating that he differed totally from those who sought to bring disgrace upon the object of this proposition, and to reflect upon the Royal Family, whose character ought to be sustained for the general good of the country.

Mr. Tierney repeated the question put by his Honourable Friend, (Mr. Wm. Smith), and to which no answer had been returned, namely, whether her Majesty was not decidedly hostile to the marriage which gave rise to this discussion, and whether, if the Duchess of Cumberland should come to this country, she would not be received at Court—whether this fact did not come within the Noble Lord's own knowledge?

Lord Castlereagh said that he should abstain from answering any questions calculated to vilify the Royal Family, and that he did not think the Right Honourable Gentleman had any right to put such question.

Mr. Tierney felt himself perfectly justified in putting the questions, to which the Noble Lord objected—that it was his right to put such questions, and the duty of the Noble Lord to answer them for the satisfaction of the House. [Some cry of spoke, spoke, on the Ministerial side] but Mr. Tierney proceeded and repeated his question, whether her Majesty had not declared that she would not receive the Duke of Cumberland's Consort at Court, and whether the Noble Lord was not fully aware of this declaration? Nay, whether his Majesty had not decidedly disapproved, for some reason or other, of a proposed marriage between the Princess of Salms and the Duke of Cambridge? and whether her Majesty had not thought that a marriage having been broken off with one brother, the lady alluded to was not fit to be the wife of another. [Hear, hear!] The Noble Lord professed great anxiety to preserve the reputation of the Royal Family, but it behoved that House to take care that it did not fall into disrepute, to which it was but too liable if it acceded to a proposition of this nature. In fact, if the House of Commons were not willing to degrade itself by becoming the mere banker of the Court, it would not agree to a grant of the public money in consequence of this marriage with regard to which the Minister dare not call upon it for a vote of approbation [Hear, hear!]. As to the complaint that this discussion had a tendency to reflect upon the character of the Royal Family, he denied the justice of the statement. But if the discussion had really such a tendency, those only were to blame who advised this proposition to be brought forward, for upon such a proposition the House was bound to do its duty, and to investigate the merits of the individual to whom the proposition referred. Upon this point however, an Honourable Member, (Mr. Forbes,) had stated his determination to believe more than half what he heard; but surely quite enough would be found to justify the rejection of this motion if only half of what was said of either the Lady or Gentleman referred to were to be believed. (Hear, hear, hear!] But he dared to say that the Noble Lord, with a majority of 16 or 17 behind him, would be found to discard those considerations, and so no doubt would the object of this vote also, although an Hon. Member, (Mr. Protheroe) had observed, he could not accept such a grant consistently with any idea of dignity. For no consideration of dignity was likely to have much influence in that quarter.—With respect to the Marriage Act, he concurred, in some measure, with the observations of his Honorable Friend, (Mr. Smith). What, however, was the object of that Act but to prevent any Member of the Royal Family from contracting improper Connections, and thus came the question, whether the marriage under discussion could be regarded as a proper connection suitable to the views of the Marriage Act, or whether the object of that Act was not defeated by such a marriage, whether, in consequence of rumours, insinuations, or something more serious, his Majesty had determined to refuse his consent to the marriage of this Lady with the Duke of Cambridge? Those were questions which that House was bound to consider, and which had such an influence upon his mind that he was resolved to take the sense of the House upon every stage of this measure, in the hope that the House of Commons would be found to do its duty by rejecting the proposition.

Lord Nugent said that before the House divided, he could not but remind Gentlemen of the circumstances under which they were coming to the vote. A question had been put to Ministers by his Honourable Friend, (Mr. W. Smith,) and repeated by his Right Honourable Friend, (Mr. Tierney,) to which Ministers had not dared to give a reply. No one of his Majesty's Ministers had been found to venture to give the House even a hope that one of the illustrious persons, immediately the object of this grant, would, in the case of her coming to reside in England, be admitted to the Court of this country. [Hear!]—For his own part, he disapproved of the grant proposed, with reference to the time in which, to the manner in which, and to the person for whom the grant was proposed. He differed with his Honourable Friend who spoke first in the debate, not in his vote, but in that he did not admit public rumours to influence his vote. For his own part he voted mainly on evidence, which could come before the House only by public rumour.—Public rumour uncontradicted and unencountered. [Hear!] His Right Honourable Friend had pledged himself to take the sense of the House in every stage of this grant. In the conscientious discharge of his duty he could not but say, that in every stage of the grant his vote should second that of his Right Honourable Friend.

Mr. Bennet rose to enquire of the Honourable Gentleman opposite, (Mr. Forbes), whether he meant to apply personally to him the remark, that he (Mr. Bennet) had brought disgrace upon himself in those communications which he felt it his duty to make on a preceding evening respecting the character of the Duke of Cumberland?

Mr. Forbes said he was not aware he had said any thing personally disrespectful to the Honourable Member; but if he had, he certainly did not intend to do so. At the same time he would leave it to the judgment of the House, whether the expressions which the Honourable Gentleman had used were either proper or parliamentary.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes 72—Noes 46.

Another division took place, we were readmitted, upon the question of bringing in a Bill pursuant to the Resolutions, when we understood the numbers were—

Ayes 75—Noes 62.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 27.

Among the number of circumstances which accompanied the abdication of Napoleon Buonaparte, the following particulars are stated as authentic:

A general officer who belongs to the Chamber of Representatives, and who, during the last seven or eight years, had frequently experienced affronts, exiles, mortifications, went in the morning, to the Elysee palace, to offer his advice & service to his old master: Napoleon appeared surprised and affected at this step; he remarked to him, that he could not expect more encouraging advice from him whom he had maltreated in prosperity, than from others whom he named, and whom he had loaded with favours.

The General Officer declared to him, that though ready to devote himself personally to him, he thought he did not give him bad advice in engaging him to a personal self-denial for the welfare of his country; that the representatives of the people were determined to demand of him the relinquishment of the powers with which he was invested; but that they would feel sensibly the voluntary sacrifice he might make of himself in order to save France from the greatest calamities. He impressed upon him that this was the only means of preserving the interests of his family, appeasing dissentions, and terminating with decorum, a life which had long been heroic.

Napoleon Buonaparte listened, not without emotion, to this painful conversation. It would appear that up to that moment he was not aware of the necessity of his abdication; but by dint of making him view the act in all its bearings, the general officer obtained, if not a formal promise, at least a kind of tacit assent, which authorised him to take upon himself to announce to his colleagues, without fear of being disavowed, that they might reckon upon his abdication, and thus dispense with exercising rigour, where moderation and politeness would be sufficient. It may be remarked, that when the officer departed from this interview, his countenance was changed, and his eyes swollen.—Journal de l'Empire.

The Council General of the Bank of France has fixed the dividend of the first semestre for the year 1815, at 52 francs per action. The dividend will be paid at the public office, which will be opened on Saturday, 1st July, at the Palace of the Bank. It is indispensable that the Stockholders should produce or send their vouchers.

The Parisian Federates have petitioned the Chamber of Representatives, for a military organization, and for arms to fight against the enemies of French independence.

Napoleon Buonaparte is at Malmaisons. We are assured that he will stay there till the return of M. Otto, the object of whose mission is to ask of the British government an asylum in England for Napoleon and his family. M. Otto must have arrived in London twenty-four hours since, and will be two days before he can return to Paris. In the mean time preparations are making for the departure of Napoleon. According to all appearance, he will embark at Havre. As to the Prince of Canino, it is thought he will return to Rome.—Journal de l'Empire.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITEUR.

Paris, June 26.

SIR,—The Parisian federates having presented a petition to the Chamber of Representatives, demanding a military organization, and to be armed to combat the enemies of our independence, some malignant people have availed themselves of this step to spread unfounded alarm among the peaceful citizens. They have described the immense population of the fauxbourgs as armed with muskets and pikes, & forming a body distinct from other inhabitants of the capital. They have recalled the disastrous recollections and horrors which no one thinks of renewing.

I hasten, Sir, to calm these alarms, by begging you to be pleased to announce to Messrs. the Parisian federates, whose devotedness is in other respects laudable, that they must not be confounded with the tirailleurs of the National Guard. The federates form a patriotic society, without military organization, and without any other head but a President of their own choice. The tirailleurs, on the contrary, were organised long ago. They are improperly still denominated federates. They form essentially part of the National Guard, of which they are the light troops, they do the same duty at the two Chambers, are subject to the same Chief, the Marshal Prince of Essling, and address Petitions to no one. Citizens of Paris, like the rest, they will contribute to its defence when occasion shall require; they will obey the orders of the Government which the nation acknowledges; and they are the ill-intentioned who accuse them of wishing to turn their arms against their fellow-citizens. The officers commanding them have had ample reason to praise their discipline, their obedience, and good will.

I am, &c.

The Baron DARRICAU.

Lieutenant General commanding the Tirailleurs of the Parisian National Guard.

THE TIMES,—JULY 1.

The circumstances, which indicated a speedy termination of the rebellion in France, are various; but they can scarcely be called equivocal. At a moment when dangers press around the soi-disant government, public credit is so far from identifying itself with the fate of the ruling party, that it improves, as the state of affairs grows more desperate. The five per cents, and the Bank actions are very considerably better than they were before Buonaparte set off to take the command of the army. The exchange, too, rises in favour of this country. It is quoted at 21 francs. For this latter circumstance, the principal reason assigned by our correspondents is, that Buonaparte, and the chief of the other scoundrels who have enriched themselves by the crimes of the revolution, have recently made immense purchases of bills on London. The embargo has been raised all along the coast of France: and the probable reason for this measure, on the part of the Provisional Government, is to secure the means of flight to America, or elsewhere. Various passages appear in the French papers, which we have received to the 28th ults. asserting in downright terms, that Buonaparte, with his two brothers have left Paris for Havre, on their way to England; but these assertions we consider as meant only for a blind. We are convinced that Napoleon the Great will fly like a thief in the night, and that no one will know his destination before hand. It is very probable that he may seek a refuge in the arms of his beloved friend and co-partner in policy Mr. Madison. A second hand Emperor, marked with the reprobation and contempt of Europe, a broken down despot alike bankrupt in character and fortunes, will do well enough to please the friends of freedom in America. It is to be hoped, however, that our cruizers may fall in with these felons flying from justice, and may deliver them over to the Prevots of the King of France, who will find little difficulty in consigning them to their natural and proper station, the gibbet. It is not to be endured that these wretches should be allowed, like the infamous wife of Murat, to carry off the immense treasures which they have amassed by atrocities and spoliations of all sorts. Let them be reduced to their original poverty; and if they escape alive, let.

Contempt and beggary hang on their back. Among the shameless women, who have had a great share in the late atrocious conspiracy is the wife of Louis Buonaparte, who, by the liberality of the King, was allowed to bear the title of Duchess of St. Leu, with a large revenue; which with the basest ingratitude she dedicated to the fomenting of those treasons that led to the late bloody scenes. This woman is noticed as being still at Malmaison. We trust that she, as well as the soi-disant Duchess of Rovigo, Montebello, &c. at whose houses the late plots were formed, will be sent to end their days in the House of Correction, with the females whom they resemble in depravity. We some time ago spoke of sending these worthless people of both sexes to Botany Bay; but a correspondent justly observes, that this would be to endanger the morals of our own transports, who, however degraded in character here, still retain something of English feeling, & are strangers to that extreme turpitude which marks the heroes and heroines of the revolutionary drama. The hopes held out by the Rebel Government of rallying the troops are exceedingly slight. They only pretend that Grouchy had formed his junction on the 24th at Rethel, one hundred and twenty-five miles distant from Paris, and entirely out of the line on which the British and Prussian troops are advancing, and which was full fifty miles distant from Rethel. The Austrians, Wurtembergers, Hessians, &c. were advancing in other directions, and had entered the French frontier from the Duchy of Luxemburg, and from the Palatinate. In this desperate state of affairs, the Chamber of Representatives are amusing themselves with a Committee, for the formation of a new Constitution! They have only been five & twenty years in that work, and yet they are the Great Nation who are to furnish an example of Political perfection to all the world! The papers by the Dutch mail inform us that the advanced posts of the Allies are near Compiegne. The Prussian General Zielhen was desired by General Morand to cease hostilities, because Napoleon the First had abdicated in favour of Napoleon the Second. This modest request, far from stopping the progress of the Prussian troops, did not even receive an answer. The Marshals Oudinot and Macdonald had sent to make an offer of their services to their Sovereign, which would doubtless be accepted.

Private letters of the 27th from Paris inform us, that all was consternation there. The marked personages of the revolution were fast disappearing. It was understood that the light troops of the Allies were within 50 miles of the capital, and that there was no force whatever to oppose their progress. So little does the pretended government endeavour to conceal its disasters, that the English account of the battle of Waterloo has been published at full length in the Moniteur, and has only served to raise the price of the French stocks, by the prospect it affords of approaching peace.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.